THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

tion wish to have rejected articles returned

Local News-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 79 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-uated to the press of the whole country.

Vermont's Forty Thousand.

The proper comparison of Tuesday's vote in Vermont is with the vote for Governor in 1832, when Col. BRADLEY B. SMALLEY, an energetic and skilful politician, was running as the Democratic candidate for the highest State office. The total vote in that election was just about 60,000. Col. SMALLET received 19,216 votes, or 32 per cent. of the total; and the Republican candidate's plurality was 19,702. SMALLEY's percentage of the total vote in that election may be regarded as the maximum of the normal Democratic vote in Vermont. It has been exceeded only once in recent years; and at the election of President in the fol lowing November, when CLEVELAND was running against HARRISON, the Democratic percentage fell to 29, while the total vote decreased by more than 4,000.

This means that under ordinary conditions a little less than one-third of the voters of the Green Mountain State are Democrats That proportion probably obtains to-day free silver barred.

To appreciate the significance of a majerity of from 37,000 to 40,000 in Vermont on a total vote of from 60,000 to 65,000, in is necessary to remember that the mere in crease in the majority is about equal to the entire Democratic vote in the year with which comparison is made. That would indicate, on the surface, that half of the Democrats in Vermont voted this year for the Republican candidate for Governor. Of course, such cannot be the case. There are other factors besides the direct transfer of votes from the Democratic to the Republican side; for example, an extensive draft upon the usually silent vote of the dominant party. The full returns from all the towns, when analyzed, will probably show that in Vermont on Tuesday between one-quarter and one-third of all the Democrats who went to the polls followed the patriotic example of the Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS and voted against repudiation in the most effective way by voting the Republican ticket. The census of such patriots will never be exactly determinable, inasmuch as there must have been more or less drift the other way, that is, of silver Republicans to the side of the silver party.

It must be borne in mind, furthermore, that the number of honest money Democrats likely to throw regularity to the winds and vote the other ticket for the sake of a principle, is unquestionably less in a contest for State officers than it would be in the November election with the issue more direct and the stake immeasurably greater.

While the result in Vermont affords gratifying and encouraging evidence that the common sense and common honesty of the American citizen in an agricultural State has not been shaken by the appeals of the repudiators and the revolutionists, its significance must not be exaggerated. If you could argue from the size of the majority in Vermont this year, the likelihood of corresponding majorities in other and more important States, there would be no need for Mr. HANNA to keep his headquarters open any longer. On the Vermont basis of say 37,005 majority, New York would Republican by 750,000 majority, and Indiana by 300,000. Few political arithmeticiaus are so simple minded as to adopt that basis for their estimates. But it does not follow that even the percentage of change observable in Vermont will extend into the other States. If that were so the friends of honest count on a majority approaching 350,000 in New York, a majority of about 165,000 in Indiana, and so on. Vermont is not Indiana, or New York, or Iowa. The intelligence which distinguishes the Green Mountain farmers is unfortunately not characteristic of every agricultural community. Elections are not settled in advance by the votes of the early States. The indications are sometimes delusive to a degree that astounds the too sanguine prognosticator. A Republican majority in Vermont, larger by ten thousand than anything previously known there, does not necessarily mean that the fight is already over, and that all the forces of honest money have to do now is to march in and take possession in November.

The battle is not won, and there is hard fighting ahead in fields where the conditions differ greatly from those in Vermont. The result on Tuesday will prove a misfortune to the cause if it inspires overconfidence, or leads to any diminution of effort. It is a sign warranting hopefulness, not a signal to slow down.

Bryan's Revolutionary Programme.

To the June number of the Nebraska Literary Magazine Mr. W. J. BRYAN contributed an article entitled " A Few Suggestions," in which he incorporated his ideas as to how the Government established by the founders of the republic ought to be modified and improved. This magazine is published by the students of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Its editor-in-chief is ESTHER SMOYER, and her assistants are KATHERINE MELICK, ANNA BROADY, NED C. ABBOTT, JONAS LIEN, ANNIE PREY, and AMY BRUNER. Their purpose is "to furnish a Western medium for literary work of value;" and apparently Mr. BRYAN's suggestions for the reform of American institutions were regarded by Miss SMOYER and her asso-

clates as answering that description. Mr. BRYAN begins with the remark that it is the duty of every good citizen to make the Government as perfect as possible, and "I beg to suggest a few changes which, in my judgment, might be made with advantage to the people." These are,

briefly stated:

1. Ineligibility of the President for redisction. age of bills over the President's veto by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote. 3. Majority of the whole House or Senate required in order to pass a measure, and a recorded roll-call in

4. United States Senators to be elected directly by tae people.

8. An elective Federal Judiciary, with limited terms;

so life terms for Judges

6. He unanimous verdict required of juries in civil

cases.

7. Adoption of the principle of the initiative and fi. The postal telegraph.

Municipal ownership of water works and lighting

When Mr. BRYAN prepared this programme three months ago, he was merely a Boy Orator with Populistic notions and

an instinctive sympathy for most of the projects current among cranks for the regeneration of existing institutions. It was as simple a thing, and almost as harmless a thing, for him to write out a scheme of reform involving half a dozen new amendments of the Constitution of the United States, as it was for Miss ESTHER the readers of the Nebraska Literary Magazine. But with the nomination of Miss SMOYER's contributor for President of election, the programme summarized above becomes appalling in its revelation of the lightness of the man and the revolutionary tendencies of his mind. Take for example what he says about the Federal Judiciary:

"The present method of selecting Federal Judges is wrong. Nearly all the States elect the Judges who preside over State courts, and find no difficulty in securing competent officials. When a Judge is elected for a limited term, he can be reflected if his conducis such as to merit it; but a Judge appointed for life can only with great difficulty be deposed, no matter how unsatisfactory he may prove. A Presi dent, who generally appoints upon the recommenda-tion of a few members of the dominant party, cannot choose as intelligently as the people themselves, and the power to depose by a refusal to reflect is an ea sential restraint even upon a Judge. All human be ings, to a greater or less extent, acquire a certain bias from association and environment, and on the great questions which divide society that bias unconsciously influences the mind of the Judge. Life positions are apt to breed indifference in the public servant, no

natter in what position he is placed."

It will be observed that this goes much further than the Chicago platform, upon which Mr. BRYAN was nominated. The reso lution in regard to tenure of office which was adopted at Chicago did not demand an elective judiciary or specify a limited term of office for Federal Judges. It merely declared in a general way the party's opposition "to life tenure in the public service." After the Convention it was perceived that this plank included the Federal Judges whose terms of office are life terms, as provided in the Constitution. The managers of Mr. BRYAN's canvass, therefore, took fright at the sweeping character of the resolution, and attempted to prove by the official stenographer that Mr. Hill's amendment, excepting cases defined by the Constitution, had passed the Convention, instead of having been lost, as was actually the case. There was for a time a good deal of jugglery with the record, and some lying about what the minutes showed; all undertaken in the interest of Mr. BEYAN and in order to represent him as no desperate or revolutionary assailant of the existing judicial system. But the trouble and the mendacity were all wasted; for only a few weeks before the Chicago Convention Mr BRYAN had calmly put himself on record, in this article in the Nebraska Literary Magazine, as denouncing specifically the life tenure of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and demanding that they be subject to deposition by the vote of the people. He would like to have the Supreme Court so constituted that its members should be within reach of punishment by the popular vote. in case they ever antagonized the will of the majority of voters on any of the "great questions which divide society!"

There has been no clearer exhibition of Mr. BRYAN's readiness to destroy the last bulwark of our institutions, in case he ever gets the chance to take a hand in the reconstruction of the Supreme Court.

As to the rest of Mr. BRYAN's schemes of reform and suggestions of constitutional changes, most of them will be found advocated with great energy in the latest platform of the so-called Socialist Labor party of the United States, adopted at the Socialist Convention in New York about six

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Havana. Surely it cannot be true that WEYLER, the Spanish tyrant at Havana, has given orders that our Consul-General there shall be prevented from communicating personally with the Americans confined in the Morro Castle and Las Cabañas. We know that he has repeatedly raised obstructions in the way of Gen. Firzhugh Leg when he continued right through that season. When desired to visit these places upon bust- the Greater New York Commission met, of the rights of American citizens in that the tendency was to take things easy has submitted to many unjustifiable restric- thing until the fall. tions placed upon him as a representative of this Government, restrictions to which the Consuls representing European powers at he has often been harassed by discriminations which were greatly to his disadvan-We know that but a few days ago the Captain-General caused an official notice to be posted at the gate of Las Cabañas under the terms of which Gen. LEE was not permitted to pass the guard. We know that semi-official organ at Havana recently printed an article accusing him of presumption in seeking to "interfere in behalf of incarcerated insurgents and spies," who doubtless claimed American citizenship. and declaring that he was regarded as a suspicious character at Havana. Gen. LEE, indeed, has been held under close surveillance ever since he arrived at Havana as a representative of the Government of the

United States. He has assuredly manifested great patience in his place. He has constantly endeavored to maintain good relations with the Spanish authorities in Havana. He has been successful in maintaining them up to this time. But it must be admitted that there is danger that trouble will grow out of the conditions which now surround him as respects his duties toward American citizens confined in Spanish prisons at Havana. If he is to be deprived of the privilege of inquiring personally into their cases, and is to be compelled to accept as truthful the charges brought against them by WEYLER's subordinates, there is but little use of his

remaining at Havana. There can be no doubt that this Government has received from him all necessary information as to the matters here spoken of. So fearful, however, of giving any offence to Spain are Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY, that Gen. LEE is required to bear with such infringements upon his consular rights as WEYLER may think fit

to turn to account.

One might suppose that, under the circumstances, Mr. CLEVELAND could not ignore the obligations that are imposed upon him as the Chief Executive in our Government. But what is the prospect? Why, we have seen an authorized despatch recently sent from Madrid to Havana that "President CLEVELAND will soon take satisfactory steps in favor of the Spanish cause in Cuba!" And this is a statement which the Premier in the Spanish Government has been led to believe. No doubt the statement is rank nonsense; yet Mr. CLEVELAND's conduct in the case of Cuba has been such as to make it seem credible to Spaniards. It is not in trade route to India. As in the case of Mr. CLEVELAND'S power to take the steps spoken of.

It seems that WEYLER, the tyrant of Havana, has sought to justify his instructions for preventing the American Consul-General from investigating the cases of such the appeals of some of his men, while on the

Morro Castle or Las Cabañas. He recently made the declaration that foreigners had never been permitted to enter any of the Spanish fortifications in Cuba, as such entrance would be in violation of Spanish military law. In this instance WETLER spoke untruly. Hundreds of Americans who have been in Havana in other times can tell of SMOVER to print the same for the benefit of their visits to the interior of the Morro Castle and Las Cabañas under permits freely issued to anybody who asked for them. If WEYLER says that this is a time of war, he ought to the United States, and the possibility of his | know that such permits were obtained by Americans without trouble at the time of the last war in Cuba, and that they were issued by the bloody VALMASEDA, then Captain-General, under whom, at that time, WETLER served in the Spanish army. Two of these permits for American parties bearing VAL-MASEDA'S own autograph are in the office of THE SUN.

It is the duty of Mr. CLEVELAND to protect Gen. FITZHUGH LER in the exercise of his rights and privileges in Havana under the authority of the Government of the United States.

Li Hung Chang.

A large, strong, and impressive specimen of manhood is our welcome guest from China. He has a massive frame, a shapely head, a commanding face, and well-composed features. He is a man of dignified mien and courtly manners; and his picturesque costume adds to the attractiveness of his appearance. He has a mind of very high quality, at once acute and comprehensive. He is a keen observer of mankind, and of life, and things. He is wise. He is highly accomplished, learned in all the learning of the Chinese, and properly regardful of such knowledge as more especially belongs to the Western world. He is a student of politics, and institutions, and society. He is a man of friendly dis position and unusual frankness. People here have smiled at his inquisitiveness, but that is the trait which enables him to understand the life and ways of the people among whom he has come. He is interested in everything that he sees and every one whom he meets. He is unpretentious, free from vanity neither obsequious nor arrogant. It was made manifest by his discourse upon religon and morals to the clergymen who pre sented an address to him on Tuesday that he is a man of religious nature, and that he appreciates other beliefs than his own Confucianism. He is loyal to China, yet a bellever in progress.

Take him for all in all, he is a man the like of whom we have not before seen in the United States. We think the better of China because he is of her people. We think the better of the Chinese Government because a man of his genius and character can ecome a commanding figure in it. If China has other men of his kind, capable of filling his place and continuing his work, the imperial dynasty and the Chinese people may well be congratulated. Long live LI HUNG

Two Industrious Public Servants.

On May 11, 1896, the Greater New York bill became a law. It provided for a Commission consisting of six official and nine non-official members to prepare a charter for the consolidated city. The draft of such a charter has already been substantially completed; and it is not too much to say that the work thus done has been almost entirely due to the energy and vitalizing influence of Mr. WILLIAM C. DE WITT, one of the representatives of Brooklyn on the Commission.

We were on the threshold of summer when the Commissioners were appointed by Governor MORTON. Most of the members, including Mr. DE WITT, were men of busy pursuits, who looked forward to a vacation as something they ought not to do without. It is difficult to feel or arouse interest in a task which must be undertaken at the beginning of the ordinary season of rest, and American Consul and as the protector of procrastination manifested itself, and Cuba. We know that the Consul-General and not really attempt to do much of any-

The breezy vigor of Mr. DEWITT, however, could not brook this dilatory disposition on the part of the Commissioners. He stirred Havana have not been subjected, and that them up at first by various startling propositions, and finally succeeded in having an arrangement made by which he might spend the summer, with the able assistance of Mr. DAVID J. DEAN of the New York Corporation Counsel's office, in preparing a draft charter. The other members of the Commission then retired from the scene to seek rest and recreation.

Mr. DE WITT and Mr. DEAN went on with the work. They very wisely gave out for publication the several chapters of the draft as they were completed. The draft as a whole will be ready for the Commission as a whole when the members come together this autumn. Whatever changes may be made, and doubtless there will be many, the document prepared by Messrs, DE WITT and DEAN is sure to be the basis of the Greater New York charter. The final report of the Commission to the Legislature must be made, under the terms of the law, on or before Feb. 1, 1897. If nothing had been done until now, the Commissioners would find it difficult to comply with this requirement, but with the draft of Messrs, Dz WITT and DEAN to work upon, their labors will be so facilitated as probably to enable them to make a satisfactory report in season.

It is to be noted that neither of these gentlemen receives any pecuniary compensation for his services in formulating the charter of the Greater New York. They do not come within BRYAN's "hired man" category. The law provides no pay for Mr. DE WITT as a Commissioner, and Mr. DEAN's salary as Assistant Corporation Counsel includes nothing for this extra work.

Portugal's Jubilee.

The programme announced by Portugal for the four hundredth anniversary of VASCO DA GAMA'S departure from the Tagus for the discovery of India, is worthy of the event to be celebrated. And, considering the prolonged and widespread honors which were paid four years ago to can display for the same period returns the great exploit of COLUMBUS, it would be strange indeed if the illustrious service proper commemoration.

It was on the 8th of July, 1497, that his little fleet of four vessels, specially built for | road material to China, Japan, and the Arhis errand, sailed down the Tagus under a gentine Confederation. So far as the first commission from King MANOEL to explore the eastern coast of Africa and to open a for the supplies mentioned is likely to be COLUMBUS, prayers and confessions were the That the Middle Kingdom will long neglect preliminaries of the voyage, made in a the opportunity of increasing vastly her insmall chapel, where a memorial church now stands; and the parallel to the experience of the Genoese navigator was carried out by

story of that voyage, with his rounding of the Cape of Good Hope, as King MANORL had renamed Stormy Cape; his discovery of Mosambique and Mombassa; his reaching Melinda, and finally, in May, 1499, his arof England in this field. rival at Callout, on the Malabar coast, and there setting up a stone pillar in token of

his labors, need not be rehearsed. Enough to say that when, near the end of August, 1499, he arrived home, honors were heaped upon him and public festivals held. His work had not been accomplished without severe trials, winding up with his escape from detention by the ruler of Calicut, instigated by the Arabs there; but this fact only increased the King's appreciation of his service. He was also the indirect cause of another great service to Portugal, since another expedition, starting immediately for Calleut, bore off too much to the west, and so discovered Brazil, thereafter keeping on to the Malabar coast. Unbappily, VASCO DA GAMA was to stain his fame in history, for, the ruler of Calicut having murdered the men whom CABRAL left there, GAMA, in 1509, went out with an expedition expressly to take vengeance, which he did with most atrocious cruelty.

But his great voyage that opened the route around the Cape of Good Hope, is worthy of the national jubiles with which Portugal will honor it. The three days beginning with July 8, 1897, will be public holidays, with guns, belis, fireworks, and bands joining in the jubilation. There will be religious and patriotic ceremonies, with nemorials, monographs, and historical addresses. There will be scientific conferences, exhibitions of Portugal's contributions to the art of navigation, and a great planisphere to illustrate her discoveries. There will be fairs, processions, illuminations, and public sports, these last including a regatta and a rifle contest open to all nations, and of course a bicycle competition.

All nations, too, are invited to send ships to represent them, and to aid in honoring the event. This is an invitation that ought to be accepted; for while Portugal found wealth and fame in VASCO DA GA-MA's great achievement, other nations, too, profited by it, and consequences of vast import to mankind followed his ploneering of the sea route to the East. Our squadron on the European station will unquestionably be ordered to take part in the celebration.

Strengthening the European Squadron

The announcement that the Cincinnati as well as the Bancroft is to join Admiral SELFRIDGE'S command is significant. The navy authorities explain the detachment of the former for this purpose from Admiral BUNCE's fleet by saying that she goes to relieve the Marblehead, which will thereupon collect all the men whose enlistments have expired or are about to expire and return to home waters with them.

This, however, does not dispose of the fact that two vessels will be sent out in place of one that is to come back. It is also evident that there need be no hurry in sending home the Marblehead, and that she would certainly be detained should the emergency require. The immediate fact will be the presence of five war vessels on a station where not very long ago we had only two. Finally, the Marblehead is a eruiser of 2,089 tons displacement and nine 5-inch guns, while the Cincinnati displaces 3,213 tons and carries one 6-inch gun besides ten 5-inch. Meanwhile the Montgomery, the Marblehead's counterpart in tonnage and battery, which is on duty at Key West, is to be relieved there by the

Newark, but will remain at home. The fact cannot be denied, therefore, that we are strengthening the European station. In a short time we shall have there the Minneapolis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Marblehead, and Bancroft. The addition of the Bancroft for the express purpose of serving as a guard ship at Constantinople is undisputed. Ordinarily it might be said with England and Spain, our utmost naval strength, beyond actual foreign needs, should be in home waters. But in these ness appertaining to his proper duties therefore, it was not surprising that a spirit days the run across from the Mediterranean tain advantages, in case of trouble with another European power as well as with the bult. Some of them will support the third Ports, in having a few of our fastest cruisers on that side of the sea.

The Revival of British Trade.

The last number of the London weekly, Industries and Iron, contains some remarkable statistics, showing the increase of the British export and import trade during the twelvemonth ending on the last day of July, 1896. The data collected prove that a firm adherence to the gold standard has not prevented a revival of industry and commerce in the United Kingdom, which it would be hard to parallel

It was in July, 1895, that the first unmistakable symptoms of a decided improvement in British trade were observed. By way of measuring the exact extent of that improvement, the first seven months of last year are compared with the corresponding part of 1896. It appears that for the seven months up to and including July of 1896 the exports from the United Kingdom amounted in round numbers to \$633,385,-000. For the same period of this year the exports exhibit a total value of \$701,685,000, which attests an increase of not less than \$68,800,000. Such an expansion, distributed over so short a span of time, is not improperly described by Industries and Iron as a colossal leap in the direction of prosperity. The proof of improvement is the more decisive because the value of the reexports of foreign and colonial produce during the present year is actually less than it was during the corresponding part of 1895. It follows that the vast acceasion to the outpour of manufactures from British ports had its only source in the United Kingdom. If we look now at imports into Great Britian, we find here, too, a notable though not quite so large an increase in the period in question. During the seven months ending July 31, 1895, the United Kingdom bought from foreign and colonial lands commodities valued at \$1,193,925,000, as against \$1,254,175,000 in the similar period of the present year; the gain is obviously over sixty million dollars. What other country which relatively are so favorable? To the transactions with what countries

rendered by the Portuguese navigator to is this signal increase in the trade of Great his country and to mankind should fail of Britain mainly due? The official figures indicate that the expansion of exports is chiefly attributable to the despatch of railof these countries is concerned, the demand immensely augmented in the near future. dustrial and fiscal resources through the creation of a great system of railway communication is inconceivable; and the United Kingdom, which already commands four-American citizens as may be confined in voyage, to give it up and return. But the fifths of China's foreign trade, may not un-

reasonably expect to furnish a large part of the railway material required. It will, however, be the fault of the United States If we do not become vigorous competitors

From the Japanese market not much is expected for Englishmen by Industries and Iron. English manufacturers are warned not to confound the Japanese with the Chinese from the viewpoint of commercial integrity. Honesty is said to be a tradition among the great Chinese mercantile houses, whereas, according to Industries and Iron, the Japanese, considered as a manufacturing nation, are the most expert and unscrupulous pirates in the world. This grave accusation is founded, first, upon the fact that Japan has no patent law, and, secondly, upon the allegation that when British manufacturers are invited to forward to Japanese merchants the fullest plans, photographs, and details of their wares, these things are not asked for with a view to the purchase of British commodities, but for the purpose of copying the manufacturers' specialties in Japan with the help of cheap native labor. According to Industries and Iron you can now buy skilfully counterfeited machinery in Japan for two-thirds of the price for which it could be made in England.

Although, however, no considerable increase of British trade is looked for in Japan, which, as time goes on, seems more likely to deal with the United States, there is no doubt that, taken as a whole, the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom is now undergoing a surprising expansion.

All honor to the Hon, EDWARD J. PHELPS of Vermont! He is a Democrat tried and true, and because he is that he is a patriot first of all and above all. The Democracy of Vermont have saluted him with their well-deserved approval.

It is not merely a patriotic duty to refuse e vote for BRYAN as a method of rebuking the Chicago Repudiators. It is a patriotic duty no ess imperative to vote for McKinker to save the business and prosperity and character of the country from ruin. Something may also be done for a party which stood up for honest money in the face of a noisy silver conspirace within its own ranks. Punish the guilty; reward the righteous. Thus shall all parties be warned for all time against the infamy of Repudiation:

It may become a question before the end of this campaign whether a vote for the Indianapolis ticket may not serve the cause of Repudiation almost as effectively as a vote for BRYAN. The most patriotic course is to vote for McKinthy in order to assure the overwhelming defeat of the enemies of honest money.

The result of the Vermont election shows what an awfully uphill job BRYAN has undertaken in trying to convince the people that their money is worth too much.

The end of the world didn't come yesterday. The machinery of the universe will probably keep on running for a few hundred or thousand millions of years more. But yesterday's news from Vermont indicated presty clearly that on the 3d of next November the end of BRYAN and Repudiation will come; and that will be an ending in which universal satisfaction will be in order.

An evil-minded woman has come here from Washington to make war against bicycle riding by women, on the ground that it is immodest and of an immoral tendency. The trouble is with her own imagination solely. In stead of fighting the wholesome practice and custom of feminine bicycling, let her rather fight against the devil who is perverting her

SILVER IN NEW JERSEY.

wn thoughts.

A Careful Examination of the Conditions to Hunterdon County.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 2 .- The silver craze, whatever there may be of it in New Jersey, is confined to the Fourth Congress district. This county of Hunterdon is in that district. Careful inquiries have been made during the past that, in the present state of our affairs few days as to the extent of the craze. It was very much exaggerated to begin with. But whether it was large or small, it is on the wane. This is shown by a canvass. Flemington is the county seat. Most of the Democratic politiis a short one. Besides, there might be certies, will vote for Bryan. But the Democratic merchants and private citizens are going to ticket. Most of them will vote outright for McKinley. It is estimated that fully thirty per cent, of the Democrats hereabout will Twenty per cent. will deposit Republican ballots. There is no break among Republicans worth noting. Half a dozen are on the fence. They will probably jump down on the right side before November. It is safe to say that not over one per cent, will refuse to vote for McKinley. In Lambertville, the largest town in the

> is about the same. Perhaps the percentage of Popocratic Republicans is a tride larger. It might reach 2 per cent if the election occurred to-morrow. It will grow less every day from now on until the campaign closes. Nathaniel W. Voorhees of Clinton, whose son is Foster M. Voorhees, the Senator from Union county, remarked the other day that it was a mistake to suppose the farmers of Hunterdon county were for Bryan, Mr. Voorhees has always been a clear-sighted politician, and he says, that the farmers are studying the situation, and are eager to read sound-money literature. They are soon convinced, no matter how shaky they may have been. He is inclined to think that before November rolls around the Democratic farmer will boit Bryan just as readily as the Republican farmer will adhere to McKinley.
>
> There is another element in this part of the State that has not been considered in all previous surveys of the situation. There are agreat many Dunkards in Hunterdon county. The Dunkard denomination is a peculiar one. For half a century it has refrained from voting at any election. The leaders of the sect, as has been announced in the papers, have declared themselves for McKinley and against reputies. W. Voorhees of Clinton, whose son is Foster M. themselves for McKinley and against repudia-tion. They have done this because they believe the integrity of the decalogue is at stake. The Dunkards in Hunterdon will follow the instruction. They have done this because they believe the interrity of the decalogue is at stake. The Dunkards in Hunterdon will follow the instructions of those who spear for the Church. They have two churches. One of them is very flourishing. It is situated about five miles from here. For years it has been an object of curiosity once in six months. Twice a year communion services are held. Then the members wasn one another's feet. The mensit on one side of the middle asise of the pian structure in which they worship. The women are seated on the opposite side. The brethren pass around basins of water, and the sisters do likewise on their side. Those in authority so around and wasn the feet of every member. Shoes and stockings are removed and replaced without a thought of immediaty. The crowd in the salleries enjoy the sight, although there is a good deal of solemnity in the exercises.
>
> "It is estimated that there are between three and four hundred Dunkards who have attained their majority and are entitled to vote. They will all go to the polls and vote a solid Republican ticket. This one feature, hitherto overlooked, will offeet all the reported defections among the ranks of the farmers, and more, too, it is safe to assert that with the Dunkard contingent a unit for McKinley every Democrat who both Bryan will be a clear gain to the cause of sound money. The Jersey Dunkards came from Pennsylvania, where there are a great many of them. They are principally in Bucks county. The Reystone Dunkards will also support McKinley.

From the Staton Evening Record.

What a magnificent paper Titz Scr was Sunday, Ambiguens, From the Chicago Record. "is Madga sugaged or not?"

"I den't know, when I saked her she said she was
still in the ring."

Or Any Other Day.

Over the Handle Bar. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. the smiled at me as the swittip passed
Over the namile bar.
That sump smile was the maiden's last,
Over the namile bar.
She carround hard on a cobblestome,
the took a header she condust postgone.
Her twinking heese in the meonlight she
Over the namile bar. THE JEWISH DIETARY LAWS.

The View of Them Now Prevailing Among

Reform or Advanced Jows. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ediorial of to-day under the heading "Frogs" Legs for Rabbis" was undoubtedly enjoyable reading for all those who do not believe in the authority or teachings of "the Hebrew scholar, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati." Being myself anything but an admirer of the principles and methods of the venerable President of the Hebrew Union College, I feel for the sake of truth and fairness called upon to state, with your kind permission, that the article, inspired as it seems to be by an orthodox Jewish weekly. fails to do justice to the great majority of Occidental Jews, who, from principle or from habits which may be termed instinctive, no longer regard the dietary laws of the Pentateuch as binding upon them as Jews. I fully coincide with your editorial writer that any attempt on the part of a rabbi to exclude either oyster or any other "creeping thing" in the water or on earth from the list of forbidden meat according to the Moralo law, based on would-be science, is sophistry and hypocrisy. It may be doubted whether at the time the pentateuchal laws were written the oyster was known, or eaten as a delicacy, as it is only since Rome's cullbary taste was developed that it became recognized as such. And this may be the case also as to frogs' legs and the like. Nevertheless, the Scriptural text includes all "creeping things" among those that should be an abomination. The question, however, is whether the dietary laws in general are so essential and permament in character as to require their observance by the Jew of every clime and age and in every

theory what most modern Jews have long ago adopted in practice.

It is not a question of fondness for either oryster or lobster and frogs legs, but it is the mearer erected between Jew and Gentile by the dietary laws is to remain forever unbreken, even after the fear of idelarry and corruption has long ceased to be a cause of separation, or whether Jew and Christiau should meet on terms of perfect social equality at the table or anywhere else and work for a holiness of life manifested not in forms and ceremonies temporary in character, but in righteous living, in kindly acting, and humble and truthfall unward striving.

I trust The sux, in fairly considering this issue, will not for a moment hesitate to take side with those who call themselves reform or progressive Jews, all of whom are proud of calling the fleas a shelter in which the fleas a shelter in which

has been in Europe for some time. It may be further stated that no one can show a case in which the Board of Special Inquiry has ever separated husband and wife or attempted to assume any responsibility other than that given It by law. No attempt was may matrimonial disputes of this couple with a view of adjusting their family affairs, but solely | beard is five feet long.

view of adjusting their family affairs, but solely for the purpose of discovering whether or not this woman, an alien immigrant, belonged to the exclude@classes created by the lighest law-making power in the land.

Congress has established that certain classes of alien immigrants shall not be permitted to land upon our shores, and in this case the Board of Special Inquiry was simply endeavoring to determine whether or not this immigrant belonged to one of these classes.

If THE SUN's conclusions were true, the Board had no right, and, as a matter of fact, should not have detained this woman for one moment, even to sacertain whether or not we had jurisdiction in her case. On the same line of reasoning it would be unlawful for our courts to detain a prisoner a moment, even for the purpose of dishave detained this woman for one moment, even to ascertain whether or not we had jurisdiction in her case. On the same line of reasoning it would be unlawful for our courts to detain a prisoner a moment, even for the purpose of discovering, on a writ of habeas corpus, whether or not he was unlawfully restrained of his liberty. This woman stood before the Board of Special Inquiry, penniless and friendless, charged with having committed certain acts which, if true, would have led to her deportation. That she was the legitimate wife of Hobert Schwarz was denied by the latter before the Board of Special Inquiry, and no claim was set up in her behalf that the husband was a citizen, and that, therefore, she was also a clitzen. On the contrary, it was due to the diligence and to the thoroughness of the work of this bureau that such a fact was discovered; while the Board would certainly not have been warranted in admitting the immigrant on the mere claim that she was the wife of a citizen, however strongly such a fact would argue for her immediate release after being established, it has first to be established. We chose to follow the law, and very properly detained her until her right to land could be established. We chose to follow the law, and very properly detained her until her right to land could be established by competent proof, and permitted her to land on Monday last as soon as developments showed that she was entitled to admission. If this woman's liberty was temporarily abridged, it was through our efforts made before and after she was in the interest of the country which it is our sworn duty to serve, and without inconvenience to her, because, as a matter of fact, it was through our efforts made before and after she was legally discharged by the Beard of Special Inquiry that she was enabled to get the referees that she sought in country to ounty, the proportion of anti-Bryan Democrate

to get the recrease that she sought in coming to this country.

Trusting that you will see the justice of remedying at your earliest contenience the erroneous impression created through the perusal of the above-mentioned editorial, I remain, respectfully yours,
EDWARD F. McSWEENEY,
Acting U. S. Commissione
ELLIS ISLAND, Sept. 1.

Mr. Ottendorfer Declines.

From the Staate Festuan.

The nomination of Mr. Ottendorfer as a Presidential elector, in the list of candidates for that office proposed by the Syracuse Convention, was made without his consent baving been obtained information, and and consent naving been obtained informand, and this under the circumstances, was decidedly improper. Notwithstanding the warmest sympathy of Mr. Outendorfer with the struggle scannet the silver. Democracy, he may differ with the struggle scannet the silver.

Birds of a Frather,

From the Courier-Journal (Dem.). The report of Mr. Bryan's Knowleaville, N.Y., speech says that "the candidate talked in competition with a remarkable array of side shows, merry go rounds. and shell games, which had come to prey upon the and shell games, which had come to prey upon the farmers." Mr. Bryan had appropriate competition, for of all the confidence men who tried to hunco the farmers at Knowleaville Mr. Bryan was the chief. He is doing bis utmost to "work" the farmers to their own undoing, knowing that except through their decided in the cattering of the days in the parameters of the present the properties.

When and Then. From the Electrical Review.

When 350 waits make one horse power, when cup-per wire sells for five cents a ton, when six inches make one foot, when two feet make one yard, when one watt equals a kliowatt; then 53 cents will make one delias, and the people of the United States will as the largest aggregation of dishenest repudiAPRAKING OF TILLIS

Venezuelan Reminiscences Successed by a

Young Woman's District .. Two girls, one plump and the shoard the train at Thirty-time up town. They were conversing n low tones, frequently interru-" other and laughing. About Fortletharone gave a little jump, a start over her expressive countenance, a to lose interest in the talk tumped again and involuntar Oh!" The thin one appeared to what was the matter, but she of

head and pressed her lips tightly to her cheeks flushed red and a settled in her eyes. Now and execute little wriggles and squire tence of turning to glance out of the a make furtive small kicks and terming ; Cos less clutches at her draperies. As its train stopped at the Fifty-third street . . anddenly sprang up and harried are followed by her evidently surprised companies "Speaking of fleas -- " said an old who sat opposite her while all that "But who said anything about rupted the dull man healde him. "I'm going to," answered the imperturbably. "I made a die-Veneruela that should be nat

ment in character as to require their observance by the Jew of every clime and age and in every stage of culture, or whether they are, like the laws on sacrificial worship and Levitical parity, liable to change and abolition owing to altered views and circumstances. You yourself have on your editorial page given publicity to a little article condemning the dream of the Zioniets, who expect again to "sacrifice bullooks rams, and he goats in the court of a new temple at Jerusalem" as a "delusion" or "delirium; yet this is the hope and belief of every sincere orthodox Jew throughout the world. The Jew of the so-called reform school, on the other hand, believes that all the sacrificial and purity character, suitable only to a childlike state of humanity. And the same riew is taken also by the Progressive Jew of the laws concerning clean and unclean food. They emanate from the same priests of India and Persia. Ezypt and Babylonia, pointing back as to their origin to the most primitive times. The underlying idea of the Mosaicaprohibition of these unclean animals is that Israel, being "a kingdom of priests and anny nation," should avoid acide sating anything unclean in the same manner as the priests and holy men of other nations had to avoid doing so lest they might forfelt their claim on sanctity. Surely this is agmbellam no longer understood in our days.

Some concentrative index in the laws concerning of the Mosaicaprohibition of these unclean and insulative leaders of more days have endeavored to ascribe sanitary reasons to the Pentateuchal laws on diet, but with very little success or method. Dr. Wilner, a very learned Jewish theologian, published a few years ago a wollder and the concervative views expressed on the subject, and Claude Montelore in London urged his liberal English brethern to consistently take the same attitude and admit in theory what most modern Jews have long adopted in practice.

adopted in practice.

It is not a question of fondness for either or joster or lobster and frogs legs, but it is the more serious question whether the social barrier erected between Jew and Gentille by the dictary lews is to remain forewer outbroken, even after the control of the property lews is to remain forewer outbroken, even after the control of the property lews is to remain forewer outbroken, even after the control of the property lews is to remain forewer outbroken, even after the control of the property lews and Christian for separation, or whether Jew and Christian of separation terms of perfect social equality at the table terms of the first social equality at the table terms of the first social equality at the table terms of the first social equality at the table terms of perfect social equality at the table terms of the first socia

SUNBEAMS.

-It took 450 watermalons to satisfy the tathan that given le to go into the Pulaski county, Mo., presents as a cardidate -- Pulaski county, Mo., presents as a cardidate

for the leadership of the Populists a man whose .-- Train robbery is punishable by death in Arirons. The Supreme Court has just upheld the con-

sututionality of the statute. -From sinety-four a fact of sheen curse be P. A. Porter of Mount Morris, Wis., Las been reduced to sixty since last spring by welves. -In Deerfield township, Esness, a swarm of

bees settled on the neck of a borse belonging to D. L. Palmer, Afterward Mr. Palmer puted 510 -Premature decay and storms have rated the ruin of nearly 5,000 acres of grain in Statement

and Kidder countles, N. D., right in figur where especially good crops were indicated feeted yearling pig, are to be seen on the farm of Jesse Carry of Marion, Ind. A seventh p. of the same litter had seven feet, but it did not live. -An Indian who had a tooth filled and another

of a red man's patronizing a decitist which had come to the knowledge of a practitioner of thirty years in that place.
-One to every staty inhabitants was the preportion of firearms found by assessors in San Bentlo county, Cal., and of watches there were

pulled at Waterville, Me., furnished the f

in the county twenty-two fewer than the whole house from the top to the ground, but jumped at

the second floor across to the southwest corner, where it descended a water pipe, shivered a sink in the kitchen, and burst the pipe in the cellar. Mayor Murphy of Tempe, Arts, was an iteme!

by a rattle one night last week, and not knowing the small hours, he got up to investigate and had to kill a rattlesnahe which was on the front plates before going back to sleep.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Saint Sains new ballet, "Javorte," will be pre-

duced at Prussels in October, Chaplain has been commissioned to encrare the metal commemorative of the coming visit of

Cafe bars have been introduced on the transrunning between Paris and Saint G. smalls of soon be placed on those running to Versa. It Lute playing is to be revived in frair, a " del Linto having been organized for that i at Plorence. Mascagnt is going to complete especially for the instrument, Hears are so plentiful in Anticocci that W. W. Mr. Ottendorfer with the strugger against the silver.

Democracy, he may difficult with the leaders of the Syracuse Convention upon the 'scales to be followed, and for that reason they ought not to have used his name at Montpellier. France, the town less is a Montpellier, France, the town less is a Montpellier.

sting the university, and the original England has a "Speciate of the Pennsy ber. The pligrims will meet in the Cu ple there and "consider the a book of the English who fell in the Const." When the Russian Government , A : monopoly recently in southern at a Russia, it began by having all all

"the penediction of the de-Germany's fastest long distance to it St. Petersburg, which runs and territory in twenty-two and a burspeed, including stops, of 39.1 return journey better time is being 45.6 miles, or, in select

cluding stops, 43% miles. The translation in and Hamburg, however, many 178, 188 bours 56 minutes, the man special colling.